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of pithy and brilliant sayings. The Victorian Chancellors are not exceptions and Mr. Atlay has made most happy selections.

An example of Campbell at his best is shown in his estimate of Cranworth: "The new Ministry is formed, and Cranworth is Chancellor. His life must some day be written, and I should delight to do justice to his unsullied honour, his warmth of heart, his intuitive rectitude of feeling, his legal acquirements, his patient industry, and his devoted desire to do his duty." p. 53.

How different a picture do we get of Campbell from the one we have after reading his lives of Lyndhurst and of Brougham; and how well Cranworth has been pictured.

The brilliant wit and caustic tongue of Westbury, though not exercised in bitterness as it often was, is shown in the report of his talk with Sir William Erls after his retirement from the Chief Justiceship of the Pleas. "My dear fellow, why do you not attend the Privy Council?" "Oh, because I am old and deaf and stupid." "But that's no reason at all, for I am old, and Williams is deaf, and Colonsay is stupid, and yet we make an excellent Court of Appeal."

Extracts and selections might be multiplied. But it should suffice to say that the book is one which is well worth possessing.

S. H. E. F.

PROBLEMS OF CITY GOVERNMENT. By L. S. Rowe. New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1908. pp. 358.

The title of this volume affords but little clue to its contents, for the book does not contain any systematic presentation of contemporary municipal problems. On the contrary it is a collection of essays which deal in a more or less elementary way with municipal history, urban sociology, the law of municipal corporations, the framework of city government, and the relation of the municipality to public utilities. These various essays, while somewhat related to one another in matter and method, have apparently been written at different times, and are very uneven in quality and thoroughness.

Two initial chapters sketch in outline the history of municipal development from earliest times to the present day, adding little or nothing to what is already accessible, in convenient form, to the ordinary student of political science. A short general discussion of "The Nature of the Municipal Problem" follows; then come chapters dealing with the social and political consequences of city growth. In his analysis of the legal powers of the municipality, which forms the next topic, the author considers the rules relating to the interpretation of municipal powers, dealing particularly with the scope and limitations of the police power in American cities. The general lines which the courts have followed when called upon to determine the validity of city ordinances are very clearly set forth; likewise the limits within which the municipal authorities may regulate the operations and charges of public service corporations. In this part of the book the discussion is lucid, well arranged, and amply provided with citations to unquestionable authorities in the form of leading cases.

A chapter on "The Organization of the Modern Municipality" is devoted mainly to a criticism of the doctrine of "division of powers" as applied to the framework of city government in the United States, and a plea for greater simplicity in civic organization. Towards the system of government by commission Professor Rowe is inclined to look very hopefully; but in a subsequent discussion of American democratic ideals the desirability of concentrating greater powers in the hands of the mayor is emphasized. This, the author believes, is an almost indispensable preliminary to efficient municipal administration and should be insisted upon even though the policy may contravene the ordinary layman's views of what constitutes democracy in local government. Greater concentration of power and responsibility, less faith in political shibboleths, less manifestation of makeshift compromises in the framework of city government: these are the things for which the writer pleads vigorously and with sound judgment.

Somewhat less than one half the whole volume is devoted to the questions of

municipal ownership and municipal control in their various aspects. Neither of these questions is discussed in any comprehensive way, although a chapter on "The Relation of the City to Public Utilities" contains a good deal of interesting matter, most of which is summarized from the recent report of the National Civic Federation's commission on municipal and private operation of public utilities, of which body the author was a member. A lengthy chapter on the gas service of Philadelphia recapitulates in the main what the author has previously published upon this topic; another deals with municipal ownership and operation of street railways in Germany. This latter, although based upon material which is not in all cases up to date, is extremely useful, owing to the paucity of such discussions in English, and although the author discloses, throughout the volume, an unswerving allegiance to the cause of municipal socialism, his treatment of mooted questions is far from being intemperate or unscientific.

The book is written in very readable style, and on its merits, despite the organic and incidental defects which have been noted, ought to command a considerable circle of interested readers. Short bibliographies are appended to each chapter, but these are, for the most part, too scant to be of any special service.

W. B. M.

**AMERICAN LAW.** By James De Witt Andrews. Second edition. In two volumes. Chicago: Callaghan and Company. 1908. pp. xxii, 2026. 8vo.

The first edition of this work was the subject of extended review at the time of its publication in 1900. 14 HARV. L. REV. 392. The same general classification of American law has been followed in the new edition. The first chapter, which is an introduction, has been rewritten and considerably cut down. The remainder of Part I (27 chapters) substantially follows the first edition, though through this part as through the entire work new cases have been added. With the beginning of Part II, *The Law of Things*, expansion of the work begins. Chapter XXIX, *Things (or Property)*, is increased, by addition of new material and fuller discussion, some seventy pages, and Chapter XXX, *Things Real*, some sixty pages.

The second volume is almost entirely new work. Part III, *The Law of Actions*, which in the first edition consisted of a single chapter of one hundred and twenty pages, is now expanded to twelve chapters, covering nearly all of the second volume. The relative proportion of subjects is better observed, but to the law of crimes only twenty pages are devoted. About eighty-five hundred cases are cited.

The author has done carefully and thoroughly his work of bringing the book to date and of treating procedure. The limitations of the book are necessarily the limitations of the plan which he has adopted and followed. Yet a demand sufficient to warrant a second edition at this time is proof in itself that the book has proved satisfactory to the profession and has made a place for itself. In its new form it should be more useful than before. The press-work and make-up of the books are excellent, but smaller volumes would be easier to handle.

S. H. E. F.

**ELEMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.** By George B. Davis. New York: Harper and Brothers. 1908. pp. xxx, 673. 8vo.

This work is a textbook suitable for use in a college course. The author's treatment of his subject is quite elementary. The footnotes, however, contain fairly elaborate references to original sources, and to practically all the authoritative treatises on international law, and are, therefore, considerably more valuable to the student than is the text. Though this, a third edition, is a revision of the earlier ones in the light of modern developments, the text in several places speaks as of the date of the earlier editions. When the author has occasion to touch on problems in private international law, or more exactly,